

PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED PLANTS FROM MINNESOTA WITH ADDITIONAL PLACE RECORDS OF RARITIES.—*CAREX PALLESCENS* L., var. *NEOGAEA* Fern. Colonies of this sedge were discovered on Lake Superior terrace at the Duluth water works on the west side of Highway 61. The plants, growing in moist depressions of a meadow-like opening along the shorewoods, were in excellent fruit. On July 17, 1953 No. 16198 was collected. Because of its rarity in the interior, additional material No. 16260 was collected a few days later.

The specimens were referred to Dr. Fernald's New World variety with which they agree in descriptive details excepting the beak of the perigynium. The abruptly rounded apex of the perigynium has a very short beak, but it is sometimes obscured by the sunken apex around the style. In the apparently beakless ones, it seems to have disappeared as seen by the frayed edges of the orifice. The latter condition has been observed in the typical variety of the old world, otherwise distinguished by the long tapering apex of the perigynium with a definite beak.

In studying the plants, the possibility of their European origin was not overlooked, because the area is renowned for adventive flora not encountered elsewhere in the state, e.g., *Filipendula Ulmaria* (L.) Maxim. and *Campanula glomerata* L. The record of the species from Duluth extends its westerly distribution in the interior from Ottawa and Michigan to the head of Lake Superior.

*CALTHA NATANS* Pall. Ten years ago this species was rediscovered<sup>1</sup> in Minnesota at Deep Lake, Sparta. For some time the colony survived in the eroding creek bed. A recent check of the station indicated its complete disappearance. If so, it is the second locality in the state where this species has disappeared due to human interference, in this instance as a result of mining operations at nearby Gilbert. The lowering of the lake level left the creek bed high and dry and subjected it to erosion. However, a more cheerful outlook holds for *Caltha natans* in its most recently found locality in Superior National Forest. It grows in abundance in shore ponds of Trout River, below the falls, on the portage from Vermilion Lake to Trout Lake. On Sept. 3-6, 1953, the plants were still in flower and in abundant fruit. Collections Nos. 17000 and 17166 were made from ponds along the east bank of Trout River.

<sup>1</sup> Lakela, O. Rediscovery of *Caltha natans* in Minnesota, *RHODORA* 45: 53-55, 1943.

*SUBULARIA AQUATICA* L. The first record<sup>2</sup> of this species in the state was based on a single specimen from Poplar Lake, Cook Co., as very rare. Its occurrence in Trout Lake north of Lake Vermilion in St. Louis Co. marks the mid-continental position of its range, from N. S. to Calif.

The north bay of Trout Lake has extensive beaches of fine white sand. Wading to a depth of about 20 in., the plants were barely discernible in the bottom growth of aquatics. The least surface disturbance of the clear water obscured from view the tiny plants 2-3 in. high among flocculent masses of algae shifting in currents. In collecting specimens some of the vegetation was scooped up at random. As the plants floated to the surface it became a simple task to separate *Subularia* from *Elatine minima* and *Juncus pelocarpus*, the latter in sterile tufts dominating the scattered aquatic communities. Thus, an ample amount, collection No. 17069, Sept. 5, 1953 was obtained. Careful collecting should turn up the species in many other northern lakes with sandy beaches. A water scope should be an aid in detecting components of matted aquatics especially in deep water.

*PRIMULA MISTASSINICA* Michx., f. *LEUCANTHA* Fern. Plants with pure white flowers were found growing among the typical form in the crevice vegetation of the North Shore of Lake Superior. On May 16, 1953, No. 15919 was collected at Stony Point beach southeast St. Louis Co.

*PRUNELLA VULGARIS* L., f. *ALBIFLORA* (Bogenh.) Britt. Three plants bearing white flowers were sighted with the typical form covering a clearing along the shorewoods of Lake Superior near the Duluth water works, where No. 16264 was collected on July 22, 1953. The flowers on drying turned drab.

*PENSTEMON PALLIDUS* Small. This species was first reported from the state from the Floodwood area, southwest St. Louis Co. Its finding on the coast of Lake Superior is a notable extension of range from the interior. On July 11, 1953, No. 16194 was collected in an opening along the forest border on Highway 61 near Tofte. The plants in full flower whitened the landscape. The species is an addition to the flora of Cook Co.

<sup>2</sup> Butter, Fred K. and Ernst C. Abbe. A Floristic Study of Cook County, Northeastern Minnesota. *RHODORA* 55: 154, 1953.

<sup>3</sup> Lakela, O. Previously Unreported Plants from Minnesota, *RHODORA* 53: 159, 1951.

*CASTILLEJA COCCINEA* (L.) Spreng., f. *LUTESCENS* Farw. The yellow flowers of this form brought a pleasing color variation to the undergrowth of the ash-poplar forest glowing with scarlet flowers of the typical form. Collection No. 16109 was made on June 21, 1953 along the road to Seven Beaver Lake, the headwaters of St. Louis River, near Toimi.

*CENTAUREA DUBIA* Suter. This species was discovered along the forest border of Highway 73, about 25 miles north of Chisholm in the northwestern part of St. Louis Co. These elegant plants in full flower, collection No. 16543, Aug. 3, 1953, added a new color tone among early flowering native composites.

*HIERACIUM VULGATUM* Fries. This adventive, collection No. 16197, came to the attention in the same area where *Carex pallescens* var. *neogaea* was discovered on July 17, 1953. The plant is well established, growing in abundance with masses of yellow flowering heads. The previous western limit of its range in the interior is Michigan.

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THREE INTERESTING ALGAE FROM NEW JERSEY.—*Zygnema novae-caesareae*, sp. nov., *Zygnema* cum filamentis sterilibus 29–33  $\mu$  latis; filamenta rupta formant cellulas singulas quae tum copulant; zygospora globosa ad locos connexivos portantur in cellulis binis plus minus genuflexis, simulate sine tubo connexivo; zygospora in diametro 32–36–43  $\mu$ , cum membrana laevi.

*Zygnema* with vegetative filaments 29–33  $\mu$  in diameter; filaments disintegrating into single cells which then conjugate by crossing and fusing into each other; zygosporous round, membrane smooth, and with a diameter of 32–36–43  $\mu$ ; zygosporous being tightly contained at the point of fusion by the two more or less genuflexing cells.—NEW JERSEY: With *Zygnema* sp., etc. in a ditch, meadowland near the Passaic river at South Orange Avenue, Essex County, May 17, 1951, *Herbert Habeeb 3756* (type). Two other numbers were collected from different parts of the same ditch, namely 3757 and 3758, but these contained